

**Shenandoah Herald**  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
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Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1884.

**Revenue Reform.**

The question of revenue reform is now agitating political circles. That the tariff that now taxes the people is oppressive and unnecessary is well known. The monopolists who have grown wealthy by means of the high tariff are unwilling to give it up, but favor lavish appropriations of the public funds and the abolition of the internal revenue.

The manner of conducting the internal revenue department by the Republican party who have used it, and its spies and informers for partisan purposes has made the department unpopular and almost all classes desire to see it abolished. The motives, however, are very different. The monopolists want it abolished so that a high tariff can be continued while other classes want it abolished on account of the corruption connected with it. Whisky is the tax that can be placed on the people more heavily it is taxed to the people that they would rather have free whisky than a corrupt internal revenue department.

The Democratic doctrine is that the government has no right to tax one class of citizens for the sole benefit of another, and that a tariff whose object is protection is wrong. A tariff for revenue is what the people demand, and if it affords protection to any class of manufactures, it is a feature necessarily connected with a tariff, but to make it the main feature and have a tariff for protection with incidental revenue is a wrong upon the large mass of our citizens.

A tariff which will produce sufficient revenue to meet the expenses is all that Congress has the right to establish; when it goes beyond this point, it is guilty of usurpation of power.

The Kendall contract has been passed by the Circuit Court of Richmond, and the company has recovered a verdict of \$32,000. The taxpayers of Virginia can give Mahone credit for this additional and unnecessary increase of expenses. The Legislature are about investigating the affair and will expose fully the wrong that was perpetrated.

The Democratic Legislature don't believe that Auditor Brown Allen had any legal right to pay his brother-in-law over \$5,000 for collecting the railroad tax, and have ordered suit to be brought against him and his brother-in-law Hamilton, for the amount which in the judgment of the committee they were not entitled to.

The Legislature will lack two of a two-thirds majority. It is better that we should not have a two-thirds majority than that one member who is an enemy should be denied that privilege. Let justice be done, even if it stops the wheels of legislation.

The Readjuster judges don't stand for it. They would rather resign than be investigated. The Democratic Legislature, we hope, will give us a judiciary that will reflect credit upon the State.

A committee of the Virginia State Senate has made a report declaring that Mr. S. Brown Allen, late readjuster State Auditor, must pay back into the State Treasury \$4,494, being the aggregate of excess illegally paid his brother-in-law, J. E. Hamilton, treasurer of Augusta county, in the case of collection of taxes from the Chesapeake and Ohio and Shenandoah Valley Railroad. It is proposed to employ Holmes Conrad and W. W. Henry to prosecute the case provided Allen fails to refund promptly.

The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature met in caucus at Columbus, and on the first ballot nominated Henry B. Payne, of Cleveland, for United States Senator, to succeed G. H. Pendleton.

James L. Adam, an employee in the general office of the Virginia Midland Railway, who took two cunks of land on last Friday morning, died in Alexandria Monday from the effects. The cause assigned for the act was unrequited love.

George Swann was elected by the Legislature, County Judge of Botetourt county, vice R. F. Mays, who resigned the office, before the committee investigating the grave charges preferred against him, reported.

The Florida Orange Crop.—A Jacksonville Times-Union has news from several sections of Florida, showing that the damage to the orange crop by the late cold snap was not great. It is shown by specimens that the orange are as good as ever, but their keeping quality has been impaired, and they can no longer be depended upon to hang on the trees indefinitely. But few orange trees were injured by the freeze.

A terrible calamity occurred near Culpeper Courthouse, on Saturday night. The residence of Henry Tutt was consumed by fire, together with three of his children, all little girls, who were left alone in the house by their parents who were on a visit to a neighbor. There was a total loss of everything—furniture and wearing apparel. No insurance.

J. S. Simpson has sold his trotting horse Anteo to the Santa Rosa (Cal.) Stock Company for \$10,000.

**Washington Letter.**  
(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Jan. 12th, 1884.  
Through force of custom the country has learned to expect no solid work from Congress prior to the holidays. But the play days being over, the new officers elected, the committees formed, legislative machinery all in working order, the new body began on Monday the work of the session. Should it accomplish what is demanded of it, it will be a phenomenal Congress. It is expected to pass a tariff bill in the interests of the people that will do away with the Treasury surplus. It is expected to pass an interstate commerce bill, a Presidential succession bill, and several economical appropriation bills. It is not expected to interfere with the internal revenue system at all.

Under the most favorable circumstances, and with the least possible degree of factious obstruction, Congress cannot hope to make more than a beginning of the great work of revenue reform; but a beginning will most probably be made.

A feeling of caution prevails among the Democratic majority in the House, and no purely political measures are likely to be put forward during the few early weeks of the new year. Individual views upon financial and economic questions, as embodied in the bills already introduced and to be introduced, will be discussed without leading to immediate action. The three Appropriation bills placed before the House this week, namely the Fortifications, Military Academy, and Pensions bills, were selected for the first action of Congress for the reason they give rise to less debate than others, it being expedient to get rid of those on which all agree, and prepare for a long debate upon measures which are sure to call forth a diversity of views. The main issue between the two political parties, the tariff question, will most probably be the last discussed.

There is decided activity among the various House committees. Many of them met this week for the first time, organized, arranged for their regular meetings, and did considerable legislative work. Among the fourteen hundred bills introduced in the House during the week, were a series of bills and resolutions bearing on the question of adopting some measure of retaliation against foreign governments, which have prohibited the importation of American pork. Several of the most important committees have been called upon to consider the question, namely: the Ways and Means, the Foreign Affairs, and the Commerce committees. These bills were offered by Mr. Kasson of Iowa, Deuster of Wisconsin, Browne of Indiana, Townshend of Ill., and Senator Anthony of R. I.; showing that a remarkable unanimity of sentiment prevails over a wide section of country, in favor of taking immediate steps to deal with the subject in a business like manner.

In the President's message to Congress Tuesday, he commented favorably upon the annual report of the Mississippi river commission, and recommended the early passage of a bill for the improvement of the river. When Speaker Carlisle laid the message before the House, Mr. L. J. showing that a remarkable unanimity of sentiment prevails over a wide section of country, in favor of taking immediate steps to deal with the subject in a business like manner.

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**Some of the Very Coldest Days in the World's History.**  
(Cleveland Herald.)

It is a bit of a coincidence that the comet upon which Napoleon's soldiers gazed twenty years ago, when they were making that dreadful march from Moscow which resulted in the death from cold and exposure of 400,000 men, should be accompanied on its reappearance with a bitter cold spell of weather. When it swept out of sight of the world witnessed an unusually severe winter. This incident, as well as the present cold snap, recalls other severe winters. In October, 163, and February, 164, the denizens of the cities of Moscow and Minaretz were astonished by a cold spell of weather, and the two seas at Constantinople were frozen over for twenty days. In 1063 the Thames was frozen over for fourteen weeks. In 1407 the cold was so intense in England that all the small birds perished, and in 1433 the large fowls of the air were driven by the terrible cold into the towns and cities of Germany.

In 1468 the winter was so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut with hatchets. The year 1658 was noted for cold weather in England. Thousands of forest and shade trees were split by frost, birds and stock perished. A line of stages ran on the Thames for several weeks, and shops were built on the ice in the middle of the Thames.

In 1691 the wolves were driven by the cold into Vienna, where they attacked men and cattle on the street. In 1810 quack-silver frosts in the thermometer bulbs at Moscow. One of the most remarkable changes of temperature was witnessed at Horney and Hammersmith, near London, in 1867. The thermometer was 3° below zero on the 4th of January, and seventy-two hours later it had leaped to 55° above zero.

With respect to America some of the remarkable cold spells were as follows: In 1730, and again 1821, New York harbor was frozen over so that teams were driven across the ice to Staten Island. The neighboring State of Indiana saw weather cold enough to congelate the mercury in 1855. The winter of 1881 was made memorable by cold weather. On the 13th and 26th days of January many deaths occurred from the intense cold, and the residents of Mobile saw the thermometer sing to zero.

A record of cold sieges would be imperfect without a mention of the terribly sudden storm that swept over the country in 1864, which has gone into history as the cold New Year's. A drayman was frozen to death in Cincinnati while driving along the street; a man climbing a fence in Minnesota froze to death and toppled over into the snow, while the loss of human and animal lives in all parts of the country was immense.

The public is warned against an optician and a hair dresser who are now in the Valley. It is said that they stop no where long enough to pay their bills. Mr. Miley, of the Arlington House, in this place, has a letter from a hotel keeper in Berryville, warning him to be aware of them, as they had recently beaten their bills there. We regret to hear that one of them has already been to Luray, and swindled Mrs. Burke, of the Cave Hotel. We hope the press will lose no time in exposing them. —Page Courier.

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**The Highland Lynching.**

STANTON, VA., January 10.—Some further particulars of the lynching which occurred at Monterey, Highland county, Va., have reached here to-day. Justice Wilson summoned a jury of inquest which after an all day session returned the following verdict: "We, the jury of inquest find that the deceased, E. D. Atchison, was taken from the jail of Highland county, Va., on the morning of the 5th of January, 1884, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 4 A. M., by a mob; that he came to his death either from a pistol-shot or gun-shot, or from being hanged by the neck, or from the effects of both.

[Signed] A. H. CAMPBELL, Foreman."

The road over the fourth mountain between here and Monterey was covered with snow so hard and slick that it could not be crossed since Tuesday evening. A gentleman who left there Tuesday morning says another prisoner by the name of Ratcliff was confined in the same cell with Atchison, charged also with stabbing. The two had heard of the threatened lynching, and were greatly alarmed, and the gentleman referred to heard them praying aloud in their cell the night before the mob came. When the attack was made Ratcliff was so overcome with fright that he fell upon the floor and remained there unconscious, and thus escaped the shots which wounded his companion.

After Atchison had struck the pistol from the hand which had been put through the door to finish him, he fell back bleeding and fainted on the floor not knowing that the weapon had fallen inside. The lynchers fearing that Atchison had armed himself with the weapon stopped their attack and held a consultation, but determined that as they had come there to kill Atchison they would go ahead. They then proposed to Ratcliff that if he would secure them the pistol they would not hurt him, whereupon he looked for it and finding it upon the bed handed it out, and the party renewed the attack upon the door with the result telegraphed you last.

The last information is that Atchison was from Massachusetts, had lived in Highland about two years, and was considered a very bad character and suspected of many crimes, and was much feared by the community. This fact may account for the apparent spathy of the citizens during the attack on the jail. It is very probable that the outrage would have been stopped had Commonwealth's Attorney Stephenson, who lived in the village, been at home. He was in Richmond, and started back as soon as he saw the newspaper accounts this morning.

**A Queen's Opinion.**  
What a peculiar feeling is experienced by Americans the first time they gaze upon royalty. Here, in this free country, where every citizen is a king and every mother a queen, a peep at royalty or entitled princes and potentates does not come very often. Morbid curiosity often leads our citizens to act in a manner unbecoming their high estate. PRINCE is fast making its way throughout the land and is becoming known. Everywhere that it is used by the sick and afflicted, it makes wonderful cures, and is given all the praise for its good work.

J. M. Queen writes from Johnston W. Va., that he had been sorely afflicted for several years, but he was urged to try PRINCE, which he did, and now feels that he is about over his trouble, and considers it the greatest medicine in the world. He says he has to go or send a distance of fifteen miles to obtain PRINCE, but it will repay him for this. Ask for it at the nearest drug store.

**Virginia Legislative Affairs.**  
RICHMOND, VA. Jan. 14.—A bill was today introduced in the Senate for the apportionment of the State for members of Congress. The State is entitled to ten members. The Mahonites endeavored at the last session of the Legislature to gerrymander the State so as to secure at least seven districts, but were thwarted by the "Big Four" in the Senate.

A resolution was passed by the Senate today directing an investigation of the manner in which the contract was awarded in 1882 for the printing of the new Riddleberger bonds. The Mahone sinking fund commissioners, who had control of the matter, awarded the contract for that work first to the Kendall Bank-Note Company of New York. Mahone officials, however, subsequently interposed objections to the action of the board. The Kendalls proceeded with the work, and completed a large portion of it. The sinking fund board raised captious objections to the time at which the first installment of bonds were delivered, although delay, as is alleged, was caused by the interference of the board. The contract was subsequently awarded to the American Bank Note Company of New York. Saturday a suit instituted by Kendall against the State in the Circuit Court resulted in a verdict of \$32,000 for the complainants. This legislative investigation is intended to develop the means adopted for the rejection of the Kendall work by the Mahone board.

**A Lot for Sale.**  
A lot of five acres, with two houses, inside the corporation of Woodstock for sale. There are about 200 fruit trees of select fruit on the lot. Price low. Terms accommodating. For particulars, inquire at HERALD OFFICE.

**WANTED RELIABLE AGENTS.**  
To sell our popular BOTTLES AND BIRLS in every town and country. Address: J. E. STUCKLEY, 100 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**BOARDING HOUSE.**  
Board and lodging furnished at reasonable rates, by the  
Day, Week, Month and Year,  
regular meals served, Breakfast, Dinner and Supper. In house formerly occupied by Harry Shup, near Washington St. and Main St. For terms, inquire at HERALD OFFICE.

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**MARKETS.**  
WASHINGTON MARKETS,  
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY  
J. F. SAUM & CO.,  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
922 LOUISIANA AVE., bet. 13th & 14th Sts.

WHEAT—No. 1	1.00	1.00
WHEAT—No. 2	0.98	0.98
WHEAT—No. 3	0.96	0.96
WHEAT—No. 4	0.94	0.94
WHEAT—No. 5	0.92	0.92
WHEAT—No. 6	0.90	0.90
WHEAT—No. 7	0.88	0.88
WHEAT—No. 8	0.86	0.86
WHEAT—No. 9	0.84	0.84
WHEAT—No. 10	0.82	0.82
WHEAT—No. 11	0.80	0.80
WHEAT—No. 12	0.78	0.78
WHEAT—No. 13	0.76	0.76
WHEAT—No. 14	0.74	0.74
WHEAT—No. 15	0.72	0.72
WHEAT—No. 16	0.70	0.70
WHEAT—No. 17	0.68	0.68
WHEAT—No. 18	0.66	0.66
WHEAT—No. 19	0.64	0.64
WHEAT—No. 20	0.62	0.62
WHEAT—No. 21	0.60	0.60
WHEAT—No. 22	0.58	0.58
WHEAT—No. 23	0.56	0.56
WHEAT—No. 24	0.54	0.54
WHEAT—No. 25	0.52	0.52
WHEAT—No. 26	0.50	0.50
WHEAT—No. 27	0.48	0.48
WHEAT—No. 28	0.46	0.46
WHEAT—No. 29	0.44	0.44
WHEAT—No. 30	0.42	0.42
WHEAT—No. 31	0.40	0.40
WHEAT—No. 32	0.38	0.38
WHEAT—No. 33	0.36	0.36
WHEAT—No. 34	0.34	0.34
WHEAT—No. 35	0.32	0.32
WHEAT—No. 36	0.30	0.30
WHEAT—No. 37	0.28	0.28
WHEAT—No. 38	0.26	0.26
WHEAT—No. 39	0.24	0.24
WHEAT—No. 40	0.22	0.22
WHEAT—No. 41	0.20	0.20
WHEAT—No. 42	0.18	0.18
WHEAT—No. 43	0.16	0.16
WHEAT—No. 44	0.14	0.14
WHEAT—No. 45	0.12	0.12
WHEAT—No. 46	0.10	0.10
WHEAT—No. 47	0.08	0.08
WHEAT—No. 48	0.06	0.06
WHEAT—No. 49	0.04	0.04
WHEAT—No. 50	0.02	0.02
WHEAT—No. 51	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 52	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 53	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 54	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 55	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 56	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 57	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 58	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 59	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 60	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 61	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 62	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 63	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 64	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 65	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 66	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 67	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 68	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 69	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 70	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 71	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 72	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 73	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 74	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 75	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 76	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 77	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 78	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 79	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 80	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 81	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 82	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 83	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 84	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 85	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 86	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 87	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 88	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 89	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 90	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 91	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 92	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 93	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 94	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 95	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 96	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 97	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 98	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 99	0.00	0.00
WHEAT—No. 100	0.00	0.0